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USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 66

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

MACHINE TOOL MINISTRY BRANCHES OUT

Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by V. Azarov: "Authoritative Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Starting with 1983 a new system of economic relations is being introduced when producing consumer goods.

"Come, come, I will treat you to tea--you have not yet sampled from such a samovar."

Thus V. Khlyustov, the chief of one of the departments of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, ended his telephone conversation with me. And in reality in the office of Viktor Nikolayevich there is a splendid samovar--a brass beauty which shines and blazes. Here, at the headquarters of the firm which produces machine tools, it does not at all look like a foreign newcomer. It was also made at one of the plants of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry--the Lyudinovo Standard Unit Plant. A samovar is a consumer good. For a recognized enterprise there is something secondary, not the main thing in this term.

"Perhaps this was previously the case," V. Khlyustov agrees, "but starting this year consumer goods will increase appreciably their prestige among economic managers."

Assignments on the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund are being established for the first time in the plan for the councils of ministers of the union republics, many ministries and departments, including heavy industry. What does this mean? That strict economic liability for the output of goods for the people is now being ensured. If, say, a plant has a wage fund of 1 million rubles, it is also obligated to provide consumer goods in this amount. A barrier has been erected in the way of those economic managers who have not been concerned about the expansion of the output of such products and have not directed attention to the fulfillment of the plan on this indicator.

Here is how the innovation will have an effect on the basis of the example of the same Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. In 1983 the enterprises of the ministry will produce consumer goods worth 420 million rubles--the increase will come to 15 percent. While the total number of types of items will exceed 1,500. Among them special kits for motorists, power and Phillips screwdrivers will appear for the first time. Both the beautiful samovar and a large number of other very necessary things will enter the flow.

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry prepared well for the increase of the prestige of consumer goods. The experience of the best enterprises--the Moscow Plant of Grinding Machines, the Kiev Plant of Automatic Machine Tools, the Novosibirsk Tool Plant--was taken as a basis.

In 1985 the enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will produce consumer items worth 500 million rubles. And this is one ministry. But such a changeover is now occurring in all departments.

In the report of Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of USSR Gosplan N. K. Baykabov at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet it is noted: in 1983 it is planned to produce cultural and personal goods worth 53 billion rubles. Their output will increase by 8 percent.

More than 50 fundamentally new types: refrigerators with a lower temperature in the freezer compartment, cassette tape recorders, original kitchen cabinets, will supplement the assortment of consumer goods. The series production of minitractors for garden plots and private plots will be started at two enterprises.

The prestige of consumer goods is becoming the touchstone, on which the attitude of each production manager toward the daily concerns of the Soviet people is being tested.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

ARMENIAN GOODS, SERVICES PLAN FOR 1983 OUTLINED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "The Socialist Obligations of the Working People of the Armenian SSR on the Increase of Production Efficiency and Work Quality and the Early Fulfillment of the 1983 Plan"]

[Excerpt] In the Area of Trade and Consumer Services

The workers of state trade are obligated to fulfill ahead of time the plan of the retail commodity turnover and to sell to the population in excess of the plan industrial goods and foodstuffs worth 4 million rubles, to exceed the plan of the output in public dining of its own products by 300,000 rubles.

To ensure the increase of the commodity turnover per worker in the retail network and public dining by 2 percent.

To ensure the early fulfillment of the annual plan of capital construction, to put into operation retail trade enterprises with an area of 8,000 m², including department stores in the cities of Tsakhkadzor and Abovyan, public dining enterprises with seating for 1,250.

At retail trade and public dining enterprises and at wholesale bases to install 4,800 units of technological trade, refrigeration and materials handling equipment; at 15 food stores and 12 bread stores to introduce advanced methods of supply of goods by the use of packaging equipment.

At the public dining facilities of industrial enterprises to introduce 5 lines for the making up and delivery of combined lunches, to open 20 stores and divisions for the sale of prepared foods and delicatessen.

To perform consistent work on the study of the demand of the population and its proper formation. To strength and improve the business contacts with the ministries and enterprises of the republic, which produce consumer goods.

To improve commercial work, to achieve the proper and timely shifting of commodity resources.

By means of local sources to commit additionally to the commodity turnover commodity resources worth 10 million rubles, to organize 260 trade fairs and sales

exhibitions of consumer goods. To carry out the purchase of foodstuffs worth 6.0 million rubles and nonfood consumer items worth 6.5 million rubles.

To raise the standards of service, to adopt forms of trade, which are convenient for the population. To increase the share of the commodity turnover of self-service stores in the total commodity turnover to 59.0 percent, to increase the share of the sale of foodstuffs in accordance with the advanced orders of customers in the total commodity turnover to 2.5 percent. To increase the number of seats at public dining enterprises, which have been converted to the complete supply with prepared foods, to 55,200.

The workers of consumer cooperatives are obligated to fulfill ahead of time the plan of the commodity turnover and to sell to the rural population in excess of the plan consumer goods worth 3.3 million rubles. In the network of cooperative trade in agricultural products to sell to the population in excess of the plan foodstuffs worth 200,000 rubles.

To increase the number of contracts for the purchase from the population of the surpluses of products of the private plots to 175,000. To purchase from the population in excess of the established plan agricultural products and raw materials worth 8 million rubles.

To fulfill the plan of capital construction by 24 December and to put into operation 51 new projects, including 14 retail trade facilities with a trade area of 6,200 m², 20 procurement centers, 4 bakeries, general merchandise warehouses for 5,800 m² and others.

At food and baking enterprises to produce and sell in excess of the plan foodstuffs worth 1.6 million rubles.

At the city trade organizations, rayon consumers' societies and enterprises to organize five new subsidiary farms for the production of livestock products.

The collectives of the enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Services are obligated to fulfill the annual plan of the sale of consumer services by 28 December and to render to the population in excess of the plan services worth 600,000 rubles.

To elaborate and implement measures on the further increase of labor productivity, to provide 85 percent of the increase of the sales volume of services by means of the increase of this indicator.

To fulfill the plan of capital construction by 20 December, in 3 rayon centers to put into operation houses of personal services for 100 and 70 workplaces, to build 55 houses of personal services and combined receiving centers, including 50 in rural areas.

To elaborate and implement measures which ensure the enlargement of the assortment and the increase of the quality of the services being rendered. To introduce 420 models of footwear, knitwear and furniture, which are produced in accordance with the orders of the population.

During the year to train 1,200 skilled personal service workers.

The working people of Soviet Armenia assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and the Politburo of the Central Committee that, by implementing the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, under the conditions of the further tightening up of state, labor, production and executive discipline, they will strive even more actively for the increase of efficiency and work quality, will successfully fulfill the 1983 national economic plan and will make their worthy contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the accomplishment of the imposing tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The socialist obligations were adopted in the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, municipal services, science and culture, at the meetings of the aktiv of the sectors of the national economy, cities and rayons and at the meeting of the republic aktiv of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations jointly with the representatives of the labor collectives of the republic.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

PRODUCT QUALITY LINKED TO PROCESSING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Guram Kiriya, chief engineer of the Kutaisi Lithopone Plant: "There Are Items. There Is No Packaging"]

[Text] "In the plan for 1983 much attention is devoted to the increase of the production and the improvement of the quality of consumer goods," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. "The task is not only to boost the production, but also to increase considerably the quality of consumer goods." The collective of our plant is also aimed at the accomplishment of this task. Today at the Kutaisi Lithopone Plant all the efforts are aimed at boosting the production and increasing the quality of the consumer goods being produced. Much work is being done for the expansion of the assortment, we are also trying to improve the appearance of the items being produced by us.

The increase of product quality is inseparably connected with the increase of the level of the mechanization of production. And retooling here is being carried out in strict conformity with the approved comprehensive five-year plan.

This year the output of consumer goods is planned at the level of 10.5 percent of the total production volume. Consumer goods worth 2.1 rubles will be produced per ruble of wages. A high mark has been specified. And in order to achieve it, a large number of measures have been elaborated at the enterprises. I will tell about several of them.

Thus, we are solving the problems of increasing the production volume and developing new types of products jointly with the scientific research institutes and design bureaus of our republic and the country. Long-established creative contacts link us with the Yaroslavl Affiliate of the State Research and Planning Institute of the Varnish and Paint Industry, the Tbilisi Special Planning and Design Bureau of the Lakokraspokrytiye Scientific Production Association, the Tbilisi Special Design Bureau for Batching and Automatic Packaging Machines, the Kharkov Scientific Research Planning Institute of Basic Chemistry and others.

These institutes and design bureaus systematically engage in scientific research and design developments in accordance with the orders of our plant and are taking an active part in their introduction in production. For example, the staff members of the Kharkov Scientific Research Planning Institute of Basic Chemistry jointly with specialists of our plant developed a unit for the winding of film with a two-color label. Jointly with the Yaroslavl Affiliate of the State Research and Planning Institute of the Varnish and Paint Industry they worked on the development of a semi-automatic unit for the batching of varnish and paint consumer products.

During this five-year plan we should introduce in production a number of automatic lines for the packaging of varnish and paint materials, as well as a semi-automatic line for the production of cans. Moreover, we understand that now it is especially important to produce products which enjoy an increased demand. Precisely for this reason we are organizing here the production of water emulsion paints of bright tones and enamels of improved quality for floors.

The policy of the further speeding up of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production will enable us to achieve a sharp change in the matter of increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Close labor cooperation with the workers of scientific institutions is already now yielding great results. Thus, we are preparing to use the unit for the automatic packaging of copper sulfate in polyethylene packages, which was developed by the Tbilisi Special Design Bureau for Batching and Automatic Packaging Machines. The introduction of modern highly productive mills enabled us to increase sharply the production of high quality enamels and oil-base paints and to exceed the planned level by nearly twofold.

Jointly with the State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Varnish and Paint Industry at the end of last year we assimilated the production of titanium white of a new brand. Now the specialists of the plant and the staff members of the Tbilisi Special Design and Technological Bureau of the Lakokraspokrytiye Scientific Production Association are already installing here two automatic blowers for the production of polymeric packaging. With the completion of the installation and adjustment of the new equipment the opportunity will appear to begin the production of water emulsion paint in good packaging.

The assimilation of the technology of producing metal cans made of tin is a step forward for us in the matter of increasing the production of mass demand goods. They are very convenient and practical, but the trouble is that very often due to the irregularities in the supply of tin we cannot use to full effect the capacities of the section for the production of cans.

It is possible to cite many other examples of what is being done at the plant for the increase of the production of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality. But, it seems, a figure testifies best of all to this: 67 percent of the total production volume of consumer goods is of the best quality. However, we are well aware that each item for the home should meet high demands. We have every opportunity for this. For it is no secret that at the stores the products of our plant have become a scarcity. Why? First of all, strange as it may be, the matter rests on packaging, we do not have enough of precisely it. The production of packaging at our plant is being carried out by equipment which is being use as much

as possible. However, the level of labor productivity here for the present is still low. This is explained by the fact that a portion of the machine tools and machines are both obsolete and worn out, the suppliers frequently let us down, poor quality tin, for example, is being received.

We have now elaborated a number of measures on the increase of the production volume of packaging. As estimates show, this will make it possible to increase the production of consumer goods by 5 million rubles a year. Accordingly we will increase the amount of consumer goods by twofold. A new specialized and well-equipped shop will be organized in place of the separate consumer goods sections.

The improvement of the organization of the production of goods for the home is a matter of paramount importance. The collective of the plant is aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the outlined program and at the maximum utilization of all the reserves for the increase of the output of consumer goods.

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NEW MACHINERY PLANNED FOR EDIBLE FATS INDUSTRY

Moscow MASLO-ZHIROVAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 1-3

[Article by A. A. Khodzhayev, director of the Central Asian Scientific Research, Planning and Design Institute of the Food Industry: "The Food Program Is a National Matter"]

[Text] The cottonseed oil and fats industry is one of the leading sectors of the Soviet food industry. In conformity with the Food Program it is faced with great tasks, which are aimed at the further increase of production efficiency, the boosting of the output of products, the improvement of their quality and the increase of labor productivity.

In this connection the Central Asian Scientific Research, Planning and Design Institute of the Food Industry has to solve a number of scientific and technical problems, which are connected with the improvement of the receiving, storage and processing of cotton seeds, the decrease of the losses of seeds and oil, the mechanization of materials handling and warehouse handling operations, the decrease of the proportion of manual labor at all the stages of the technological process, the improvement of the labor of workers, environmental protection and the development and introduction of a waste-free production technology.

The presently existing warehousing services of cotton-processing and oils and fats enterprises do not meet the increased demands either with respect to the storage volumes or with respect to the preservation of the quality of the seeds. A significant portion of the raw materials is being stored in exposed yards. In this connection it is necessary to study the possibility of preventing the spoiling of cotton seeds, to issue the corresponding recommendations to industry, to introduce the developments of the institute on the active ventilation of the seeds during storage in covered and exposed yards and to settle the questions of the production of equipment for the conditioning and cleaning of the seeds.

The high quality drying of cotton seeds is of great importance in the technological process, since in recent times a large amount of damp seeds have been arriving at enterprises. The Maslozhirprom Scientific Production Association with the participation of the All-Union Scientific Research and Experimental Design Institute of Food Machinery and the Central Asian Scientific Research, Planning and Design Institute of the Food Industry developed a cotton seed drier with a capacity of 500 tons a day. Its series production and introduction at oils and fats enterprises will help to solve this important problem.

The institute will continue the research which is connected with the study of the composition and properties of new and traditional species and strains of cotton. The metabolism of cotton defoliants and toxic chemicals and their effect on the quality of the components of the seeds will be studied.

The work on the extensive introduction of the technology of obtaining and processing the low hull kernel of cotton seeds for the purpose of creating a base for the production of high protein oil cake is being continued. In this connection the Central Asian Scientific Research, Planning and Design Institute of the Food Industry has developed a number of highly productive machines, which have undergone industrial tests and have been recommended for extensive introduction. They are the OKhS seed cleaner with a productivity of up to 660 tons of cotton seeds of different tomentosity a day, the VD-160 separator with a productivity of 160 tons a day, a separator for the processing of the low hull kernel with a productivity of up to 200 tons a day, a rotating separator with a productivity of 160 tons a day, a vibrating separator with a productivity of up to 300 tons a day and a knife hulling machine with a productivity of up to 200 tons a day. The question of the series production of these machines should be settled in the immediate future.

For the further increase of the efficiency of the processing of seeds and the assurance of the output of high quality products at the institute it is planned to perform the following work:

to elaborate new methods of analyses in the oils and fats industry and to improve the existing ones;

to introduce the developed methods of determining the content of benzene in oil cake, soap stock and sewage;

to elaborate a standard for cotton seeds with allowance made for the oil content and acid number, which are the basic indicators of the consumer properties of the seeds;

to study the migration of the defoliants which are used in agriculture--butyphos and magnesium chlorate--through the stages of the technological process of treating the seeds;

to introduce the developed methods of determining the defoliant--butyphos--in oil and fat products;

to elaborate methods of determining the chemical means of plant protection in raw materials and finished products.

In the area of the production of cottonseed oil in the next few years the technology of processing seeds by the direct extraction method has to be completely assimilated. New technical decisions, which concern the preparation of the material for extraction with the maximum removal of the gossypol and the retention of the native proteins, should be elaborated and introduced for the acceleration of the assimilation of this method. At the same time as this it is necessary to improve the prevailing prepressing-extraction arrangement. In this connection at the enterprises of the sector it is planned to introduce extensively a number of developments of the institute in the area of extraction production:

the cooling of the prepressing husks with micelle in the central hopper of the decanter-extractor;

the cooling of the circulating solvent in the ND-1250 extraction line;

the decrease of the losses of solvent with the exhaust air and with the sewage of the extraction shop;

the improvement of the process of the distillation of the micelle.

For the decrease of the losses of oil in the oil cake and of solvent in extraction production it is expedient to introduce more perfect units and technological lines with revolving extractors, toasters and recovery and distillation systems.

The introduction of advanced technological processes, the increase of the capacity of units, the considerable improvement of the quality of the oils and the increase of labor productivity are the main technical task in the area of the refining of oils and fats. In this direction the institute is planning to implement the following measures:

to elaborate suggestions on the creation at oil mills of capacities for refining with the obtaining of oils with a color index of not more than 5 red units;

to elaborate combined arrangements of the refining of crude oil, which envisage differentiated conditions subject to its quality, with new, more effective methods of purification;

for the decrease of the losses of oil in the soap stock to assimilate new shops of the refining of oil in micelle, which, as is known, will make it possible to increase the yield of refined oil and to refine oils from low grade and nonstandard seeds;

to introduce the mechanized purification of the prepressing oil in combination with hydration on the basis of the use of self-discharging separators;

to study the possibility of using cotton phosphatides in other sectors of industry.

The drive for economy and thrift, the complete utilization of raw materials and materials and the decrease of the losses in production are important directions of the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

For a number of years the Central Asian Scientific Research, Planning and Design Institute of the Food Industry has been conducting research on the efficient processing of agricultural raw materials for the purpose of developing a combined waste-free technology. During 1983-1984 it is envisaged to introduce the technology of the fractionation of fatty acids by means of surfactants at the Andizhan Oils and Fats Combine, the technology of obtaining oleic acid of brand V for enterprises of the tire industry, a new technological arrangement of the processing of soap stocks, a method of separating inert fat from the soap stock and a method of processing cotton soap stocks by saponification with calcium hydroxide with the obtaining of fatty acids at the Tashkent Oils and Fats Combine (1985-1986).

The work on the recovery of the fats of the sewage of cotton soap stock processing shops is continuing. The obtained fat mass is already being used in road construction. A technological system of obtaining β -sitosterol from cottonseed tar--a waste product obtained when distilling fatty acids--has been developed; it is necessary to introduce this system in industry.

In the accomplishment of the Food Program an important role belongs to the intensification of production. Biotechnology is one of the new and promising directions here. Its development implies the changeover to the most efficient processes.

It is possible to name a number of problems, which are urgent for the Central Asian regions and the solution of which in many ways depends on the introduction of the achievements of bioengineering and biotechnology. The development of enzyme technology in the sectors which process cotton is the most important among them. First of all there is the hydrolysis of the waste products of cotton production (the hull, the stems and bolls, the lint and so on). Enzyme compounds of cellulolytic action are capable of breaking down the lint and other waste products which contain cellulose, forming glucose and associated sugars.

The problem of the efficient use of cottonseed oil cake for obtaining food protein is very promising.

The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum posed great tasks for science. The lofty duty of Soviet scientists and specialists is to solve them creatively, with scope and efficiency for the good of the people, in the name of the strengthening of the economic might of our homeland.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BRIEFS

HIDES, SKINS SOUGHT--As of 1 January 1983 the purchase prices of hides, skins and sheepskins have been increased by nearly twofold. The procurement centers, traveling procurement agents and warehouses of hides and skins of consumer cooperatives are purchasing from the population, kolkhozes and sovkhozes hides and skins, coat and fur sheepskins. Hides, skins and sheepskins are the best natural raw material for the production of footwear, clothing and other consumer goods. The quality of hides and skins depends on their timely curing and proper storage. A skin removed from an animal should be salted no later than 2 hours after the slaughtering of the animal. The curing of hides and skins without salt (air drying) adversely affects their quality. When turning over the hides and skins, which have been obtained from the slaughtering of livestock at the slaughtering centers of consumer cooperatives, a markup in the amount of 3.5 percent of the value of the delivered hides and skins is paid. When removing the skins from animals do not harm the hide tissue, since this influences to a considerable extent the value of the hides. Sell the hides and skins to the procurement organizations of consumer cooperatives. [By the Main Administration of Procurement of the Belorussian SSR Cooperative Union. The Belorussian SSR Office of Commercial Advertising] [Text] [Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 4] 7807

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

MIKHAYLICHENKO ON UKSSR PUBLIC CATERING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Ukrainian SSR First Deputy Minister of Trade A. Mikhaylichenko: "Lunch for Millions"]

[Text] In the republic 21 million people use daily the services of public dining. Of them more than half are workers of industrial enterprises and construction projects and students of schools, tekhnikums and higher educational institutions. Today more than 1.2 million people can already eat lunch during the break at 20,000 workers' dining rooms. And it is necessary for each dining room at the enterprise to become shop number one.

How will public dining in the republic be developed? What contribution are its workers making to the accomplishment of the Food Program? This is discussed in the article.

The main direction of development is the industrialization of the sector. Precisely the changeover of public dining enterprises to the complete supply with prepared foods of a high degree of readiness will make it possible to supply the population of the republic completely with hot food at their place of work, studies or residence. Now lunch will be "assembled" from prepared foods. The workers', students' and school dining rooms will be transformed into so-called final-preparation dining rooms. Already cleaned vegetables, prepared dishes, confectionary items and prepared flour items will be delivered here. Thus the workers of the kitchens are freed from difficult labor--the primary processing of raw materials--and devote more attention and effort directly to the process of preparing dishes and their taste qualities. The menu of the public table is becoming more diverse, the food is becoming tastier. But first of all close cooperation with the food sectors of industry is necessary in this important matter.

However, today the republic meat industry, for example, is delivering to public dining enterprises 90 percent of the meat in the form of large pieces, which require much additional processing. The delivery to dining rooms and cafes of prepared meats in small pieces has been set up only in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. The enterprises of the Ukrriypromsbyt [not further identified] are also poorly supplying public dining with prepared fish items--they make up only 25 percent.

The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry so far has not set up the delivery to dining rooms of cleaned potatoes and vegetables. The industrial cleaning of potatoes has been organized in only eight oblasts. Meanwhile the oblast agro-industrial associations are obligated not only to regularly do this, but also to supply processed fruit and vegetable products of all types.

The oblast administrations of public dining are also partially to blame for the fact that such a situation formed. Precisely they should efficiently organize the work with suppliers and should rigidly adhere to the requirements of contractual obligations.

Considerable experience in changing public dining enterprises over to an industrial basis has been gained here in the Ukraine. For several years now many enterprises in Lvov, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye and Kharkov Oblasts and in the cities of Kiev, Mogilev-Podolskiy, Vatutino, Drogobych, Dzhankoy and Pavlograd have been operating on the basis of the complete supply with prepared foods of a high degree of readiness.

The public dining workers of Lvov Oblast have approached this matter skillfully, economically, in what is called a practical manner. The changeover to an industrial basis here was accomplished on the basis of current conventional equipment. The Lvov workers were able to use efficiently the capacities of those dining combines which are building industrial enterprises for themselves. For it is no secret that, as a rule, they are not being fully utilized.

The city of Drogobych was the first in the oblast to take the path of the industrialization of public dining. There is no unified culinary complex here, but several intermediate product shops, which supply prepared foods for the dining rooms of the entire city, are operating efficiently and smoothly. Practically all the school children of Lvov receive daily 75,000 hot dishes for lunch and breakfast in accordance with a uniform monthly cyclic menu. This became possible owing to the creation of the city association of public dining of school children on the basis of an intermediate product factory, which serves 96 dining rooms, supplying them with prepared meat and fish items, confectionary and flour items, cleaned and cooked vegetables, sauces and seasonings.

The intermediate products factory of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Combine of Nutrition in Dnepropetrovsk, which processes in a day up to 10 tons of products and supplies the enterprises of the city centrally with prepared foods made of poultry, gravy-paste and noodles, can serve as an example of the skillful, efficient use of today's conventional equipment--the already created production potential of the sector.

The participants in the recently held conference-seminar on the organization of public dining at production enterprises and its industrialization visited the Zaporozhye Motorostroitel' and Zaporozhtransformator Production Associations. Here the combine of nutrition is an important section. The complete mechanization of the shops for the processing of meat, poultry and fish, the mechanical cleaning and cutting of vegetables, machines for the preparation of dumplings, fruit dumplings, pancake strips, fritters, homemade noodles--all this frees the hands of cooks, makes it possible to devote more attention to the taste qualities of dishes, the diversity of the food, the cleanliness and comfort in the premises and contributes in every way to the increase of the capacity of the dining halls and the standards

of service. At these enterprises the workers spend on lunch not more than 8-12 minutes and receive high quality hot food. Dietetic nutrition and the supply with diverse prepared foods through refreshment counters and delicatessen stores have been organized very well here in the dining rooms.

The experience of the organization of the work of the industrial complex attached to the dining rooms of the Dnepropetrovsk Machine Building Plant and the combine of nutrition of the Kharkov Tractor Plant merits attention. Today 23 industrial complexes are already in operation in the republic. By the end of the five-year plan it is planned to increase their number to 100. Here the assistance of the plants themselves is great.

The punctual, coordinated operation of motor transport is very important in this entire matter. Specially equipped vehicles are needed for the container delivery of prepared foods. The time has come to organize motor columns of so-called single-type transport and to consolidate the motor transport managements. It is more advisable, in our opinion, to create such columns at the motor transport enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Transport, by wisely allocating and using every vehicle.

The increase of the efficiency of public dining is the most important part of the national economic food complex. It is necessary for all the sectors and all the units, which are a part of this complex, to be closely interconnected economically and to cooperate successfully. In implementing the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the June (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which endorsed the Food Program, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Trade is aiming all the organizations of public dining of the republic at the renovation of operating enterprises, the maximum utilization of their capacities for the centralized production of prepared foods on the present basis and equipment and the creation of industrial culinary complexes.

Everything that is being done today by the public dining workers of the republic, is being done for the good of the Soviet individual.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

PERSONAL SERVICES EXPANDED TO MEET UKSSR NEEDS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Ukrainian SSR Minister of Consumer Services V. Slivchenko: "Ukrainian SSR Minister of Consumer Services V. Slivchenko Gives a Response to PRAVDA UKRAINY to the Statement 'Unauthorized Absences With the Permission of the Administration'"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services and its organs locally jointly with the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies are constantly engaged in the improvement of the hours of personal service enterprises. By the end of last year, for example, half of the enterprises which accept orders were starting work at 0700-0800 and completing work at 2000-2100. On Saturdays 60 percent of the network was working, on Sundays--more than 40 percent. And still such a schedule did not completely suit working people.

This question was a topic of discussion at the expanded meeting of the collegium of the ministry. Steps on the radical improvement of the hours of personal services have been elaborated and are already being implemented. During January-February the number of enterprises, which open at 0700-0800 and operate until 2000-2100, increased by nearly 10,000 and increased to 60 percent of the network, 35,000 enterprises (or 56 percent) operate on Sundays, while one in five in general operates without days off. The task has been posed to change over the entire receiving network to operation from 0700-0800 to 2000-2100, and here and there even later.

We will also further increase the number of enterprises, which are open on days off or in general operate without days off.

The introduction everywhere of advanced forms of service: the filling of orders in accordance with the principle "today for today," service by subscriptions and at home, the acceptance of telephone orders, the sewing of clothes without fittings, field service (especially in rural areas) and others, will also contribute to the decrease of the losses of time of the working people.

Among the workers of industrial enterprises, mines and construction projects the combined receiving centers, which are located on their grounds near the gates, enjoy great popularity. At present 1,100 such combined receiving centers for 15 types of services are already in operation. By the end of the current five-year plan with the assistance of the trade unions it is planned to organize another 722, including 120 this year. Urban combined receiving centers, which will free clients from searching for individual specialized enterprises, are being set up.

The organization of permanent combined receiving centers at all kolkhozes and sovkhoses, where for the present they are still missing, as well as in villages with 1,000 residents and more will be completed by the end of the five-year plan. An additional 1,500 truck-mounted workshops for serving the residents of villages, in which there is no permanent personal service network, will be produced.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED FOR IRRESPONSIBILITY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, Mar 83 p 22

[Article by V. Kizenko, chief of the Department of Trade and Public Dining of the Ukrainian SSR Committee of People's Control: "But There Is Sure to Be an End!"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Committee of People's Control recently checked the state of preservation of cooperative property in the system of the Kherson Oblast Union of Consumers' Societies and the keeping capacity of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products in the trade organizations of Voroshilovgrad Oblast.

The check showed that the management of the Kherson Oblast Union of Consumers' Societies, and first of all Chairman of the Board Comrade Kal'chenko, and a number of executives of the cooperative organizations subordinate to the oblast union of consumers' societies had not taken effective steps on the assurance of the preservation of cooperative property.

Especially serious shortcomings were detected in the trade organizations of the Vysokopolskiy Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies. Thus, a large amount of lard, which due to lengthy storage had become unfit for use, had been delivered to the Myaso-moloko Specialized Store. The losses from spoilage came to more than 6,000 rubles. Instead of the timely sale of the product at other stores the board of the rayon union of consumers' societies wrote off the indicated amount in circumvention of established procedure to the results of economic activity, and the guilty parties did not bear responsibility.

Large losses of packaging are being permitted here. In 1 year fines of more than 8,000 rubles were paid just for the untimely return of small containers to suppliers.

Cases of the violation of the regulations of trade, the violation of prices and markups and the concealment of goods were permitted at the stores and public dining enterprises of this rayon union of consumers' societies. For the serious shortcomings in the work and the violations during the check Chairman of the Vysokopolskiy Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies Comrade Belous'ko was released from the position he held.

Considerable losses were allowed by the Tsyurupinskiy, Golopristsanskiy and Veliko-aleksandrovskiy Rayon Unions of Consumers' Societies.

The executives of the oblast union of consumers' societies, instead of identifying and calling to account the guilty officials, themselves took the path of illegal writings off of various losses.

As was established by the check, the work of the auditing staff of the oblast union of consumers' societies is at a low level. In a number of instances the document checks are being made superficially and do not reflect the actual state of affairs with the preservation of cooperative property at trade organizations. The procedure of making inventories of commodity stocks is not always observed.

For all this the Ukrainian SSR Committee of People's Control gave a strict reprimand to Chairman of the Board of the Kherson Oblast Union of Consumers' Societies Comrade Kal'chenko and to Comrade Chichikalo, deputy chairman of this oblast union of consumers' societies. A strict reprimand was given to Chairman of the Board of the Nizhneserogozskiy Rayon Union of Consumers' Societies Comrade Grishin.

Monetary deductions in the amount of the salary for 3 months were made from Comrades Kal'chenko and Grishin and monetary deductions in the amount of the salary for 1 month were made from Comrade Chichikalo in partial compensation of the caused material harm from the illegal writing off of above-standard losses. A number of officials were called to account by the Kherson Oblast Committee of People's Control.

The executives of the Voroshilovgrad Oblast Agro-Industrial Production Association, the Administration of Workers' Supply of the Ministry of the Coal Industry for Voroshilovgrad Oblast and the oblast Administration of Trade, as the materials of the check showed, are not conducting an effective campaign against mismanagement and losses of potatoes and fruit and vegetable products. Their laying in for lengthy storage in many instances was carried out without sorting and grading.

From the harvest of last year potatoes and carrots worth more than 11,000 rubles became unfit for use just at the trade organizations subordinate to the oblast Voroshilovgradplodoovoshchkhov Association.

Flagrant violations of state discipline were revealed at the departments of workers' supply which are subordinate to the Administration of Workers' Supply of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. Here cases of the distorting of accounting returns were detected. The actual losses were concealed in the accounting, which created an atmosphere of irresponsibility and unlimited opportunities for abuses. Thus, the Perevalsk Department of Workers' Supply turned over to its subsidiary farm more than 2,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables, while their value was attributed to the losses on procurement activity. Such "operations" were performed in the Pervomaysk Department of Workers' Supply of this administration of workers' supply.

For the permitted mismanagement, shortcomings and violations of financial discipline the Committee of People's Control gave strict reprimands to Comrade Zelen'skiy, chief of the Administration of Workers' Supply of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry for Voroshilovgrad Oblast, and Comrade Babinovich, chief accountant of this administration of workers' supply. Monetary deductions in the amount of the salary for 2 months were made from them in partial compensation of the material harm done to the state.

A strict reprimand was also given to Comrade Polyakov, deputy general director of the oblast Voroshilovgradplodoovoshchkhoz Association. The committee took into account that Comrade Polyakov had been held materially liable by the Voroshilovgrad Oblast Committee of People's Control.

The committee ordered the executives of the oblast Voroshilovgradplodoovoshchkhoz Association, the Administration of Workers' Supply of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry for Voroshilovgrad Oblast and the oblast Administration of Trade to take urgent steps on the elimination of the existing shortcomings and violations, while it ordered the organs of people's control of Voroshilovgrad Oblast to call to account other officials, through whose fault the spoilage of fruit and vegetable products and distortions of the accounting and statistical returns had been permitted.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

CORRESPONDENT WRITES OPEN LETTER TO HOUSING DEPARTMENT HEAD

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Dec 82 p 3

[Letter by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA commentator Ivan Yurchenko to Nikolay Ivanovich Bobrovnikov, chief of the Housing and Municipal Services Department of the USSR State Planning Committee: "Debate or Build?"]

[Text] Dear Nikolay Ivanovich! The editorial board has received your response to the article "How Much Does It Cost to Build a House?", which was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 11 September of this year, but is not satisfied with it, since you in practice avoided responding to the questions posed in it.

The impression is created that you either did not direct attention or forgot that the article is not the first statement of the newspaper about individual housing construction in the countryside (but, after all, this is entirely the competence of the department which you head). You respond as if the problem had been posed just today. You were therefore compelled to recall something.

The discussion has been going on for 9 years now. The article "I Want to Buy a House" was published first, on 17 November 1973. Its essence consists briefly in the following. It turned out that the housing for the workers of agriculture was being built mainly at the expense of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, that is, for public, state assets. But many families would have willingly invested their own money in order to acquire a new house of the farmstead type. This is convenient for people, this is in the interests of the state.

It is clear in itself that the changeover to the sale and construction for the population of completely prefabricated (or not completely, but all the same prefabricated) houses is difficult. For some time families will still have to build a portion of the houses on their own, but it is high time to introduce in this sphere as well both the contract and the industrial method. Moreover, the matter must be placed on an organized and, which is very important, a planned basis. Here, as they say, the cards are also in the hands of planning organs.

We have not at all confined ourselves to just the statement of the problem. In recent years it has been examined from various angles: here, too, are the questions of financing, the extension of credit and designing, the layout and building up of population centers. Many letters of readers have been printed. They say: we are willing to pay the money, it is merely a matter of organization and contractors. Executives of the RSFSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, the State

Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, USSR Gosbank, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction and Roskolkhozstroyob'yedineniye [not further identified] have also expressed their opinion--everyone believes that this matter is necessary and useful. If there are differences, it is only of who is to be the contractor, who will assume the trouble of studying the demand of the population and so on. Moreover, in recent years many questions of this sort have been settled. With the client everything is clear--kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises can perform its role on behalf of the builders; and Gosbank meets him half way--it offers the most preferential terms of the extension of credit; and there are plans and capacities--during these years the construction industry has not stood still.

So what is in the way, what is creating obstacles? What is lacking?

What is lacking, Nikolay Ivanovich, is what you pass over in silence in your response to the editorial board.

There is no plan.

You, it is true, write that local organs in the republics and oblasts can approve the assignments for the contract in accordance with the orders of residents of the countryside, that these questions have also been entrusted to the local soviets of people's deputies.

Indeed, they can display their own initiative, no one dismisses, exempts them from this. And, incidentally, an example, which Lithuania gave, was cited in the article "How Much Does It Cost to Build a House?" The republic State Planning Committee determined the amounts of the contract for the individual construction of housing in the villages, and out of every 1,000 houses approximately 900 are built at the expense of the population. But for the present this is not the rule, but rather an exception to the rule. If we speak of the established system, in Lithuania they have as if "transformed" it and have rejected the customary practice.

Undoubtedly, the Bryansk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, for example, could also assume such initiative. But we will be objective, it is difficult for it to do this. And here is why.

When the organizations of several construction ministries operate on the territory of a single oblast, it is not that easy to "alter" their plans. Moreover, they have their own, established practice. If they received assignments to build housing for kolkhozes and sovkhozes at their expense, it is easy for them to establish contractual and other interrelations. But, say what you like, it is troublesome to deal with individual builders--even through the farms: the family will not accept a house with flaws in workmanship (it is paying the money!). And not by chance, apparently, has precisely this question--who is to be the general contractor?--become such a controversial one.

When you attempt to get to the bottom of all this, it seems at first that you will get into some vicious circle. Indeed, it merely seems so.

Imagine that there are a specific quantity and known amounts of materials, resources, capacities, equipment, forces and so on to build some--again a known--number of

houses. But nearly all the means are being used by the contractors for the fulfillment of the assignments on the construction of houses at the expense of the state and kolkhozes. The question is to use a large portion of these means for the construction of the same houses, but now at the expense of the population. Everyone says that this is quite practicable. We turn to Gosplan, to the Housing and Municipal Services Department, which is in charge of this. The standard answer follows: there are not enough resources.

So it is indeed--"again 25"!

We pose the question in a different way: But is it impossible to "shift" a portion of the resources so that the contractors would use them for the filling of the orders of the population: the different, after all, is only in the sources of financing.

"How can you, how can you!" they answer us. "Then we will not fulfill the state plan."

Now that is really some kind of "witchcraft."

That is why, Comrade Bobrovnikov, the editorial board awaited your letter in the hope that it would clear up things and dot all the i's. No, it did not clear up things.

What is your response? Why do we regard it as a noncommittal reply? Because you do not give a straight answer.

You write: "The article touches upon questions of the organization of rural housing construction, which conforms to the attachment of personnel to rural production, which makes it possible to keep private plots, as well as ensures the realization of the monetary savings of the working people."

Permit us to elaborate: the article raises the question, why cannot the working people use their savings for the improvement of their housing conditions? You did not consider it necessary to say anything specific concerning this.

But this is a matter of not only financial, but first of all planning organs.

Instead of speaking to the point, you cite reporting data (how much housing has been built, what the amounts of state capital investments are). But, pardon us, the statistical data are available at the editorial board, they have also been cited in published materials.

You write that the construction of individual residences in rural areas "can be carried out by state and interkolkhoz contracting construction organizations," but you do not say why it can be carried out, but is not.

You confirm that the contractual method, "as is noted in the article, is convenient for the population, and USSR Gosplan will take steps on the development of construction by this method," but there is not a word about what, strictly speaking, these steps are.

In the letter you inform us that the amounts of individual construction of housing in the countryside "are not approved by the plan, but are specified by estimate," that "USSR Gosplan is taking steps on the increase of the role of planning in the development of the indicated types of construction."

Is that so? Is it taking steps?

Allow me to turn from debatable things to more clear-cut and specific situations. You mention decisions of the government, which are aimed at the improvement of housing, including individual, construction in the countryside. We recall that in these decisions, in addition to other measures, the following measure is also outlined: the government obliged USSR Gosplan to envisage in the drafts of state plans limits of capital investments and contracting work and the material and technical resources for the construction of housing by individual clients. This decision has not been fulfilled. These limits and resources were not present in the drafts of the plans for both 1982 and 1983.

When we applied to your department for information, they reported to us: yes, it is necessary to plan the limits, at one time assignments were given, proposals were prepared, but everything remains as before.

For clarity it was also necessary to ask the following question: But what in such a case, in contrast to the approved plan, are the "estimated indicators"? "This is that," they answered us, "for which Gosplan does not give either limits or resources...."

How in this light, Nikolay Ivanovich, is one to understand your words about "the increase of the role of planning"?

In the last lines of your letter you report: "As for individual construction, which is carried out by the individual builders' own forces, the resources for these purposes are envisaged in the drafts of the plans on the marketable stocks."

At last you have explained. And this is after the question of what such a method means and what it leads to, has been discussed for several years in the press, including in numerous letters of the builders themselves. And do you really not know what the going after these stocks involves for the builder? Not only the spending of time, efforts and nerves, but also other consequences. Wherever efficiently organized supply does not exist, other "suppliers" appear--all kinds of dodgers, obtainers and self-seekers. Wherever there is no contracting organization, the figure of the independent carpenter appears. However, why repeat what has been said and is clear to everyone.

As to your response concerning this, the author of the very first and last articles on this theme, he, as you see, and the author of these lines, would like to state the following opinion. You, of course, understand that I was conducting this discussion not on my own behalf when I put in the title the words: "I want to buy a house." They were taken from numerous letters of the readers. They, the residents of the countryside, are offering money, savings. There are many of them, potential buyers: it is a question of sums of millions, if not billions in savings of the working people. Their offers are not a trifle, even if you take only the financial aspect of the matter. And the interested discussion of their offers by

the representatives of the most diverse state institutions, be it a controversial one, confirms the urgency of the problem. But you, a worker on whom its solution in many ways depends, in essence have nevertheless said nothing.

And do you propose to continue the debate? And to carry it on for another 10 years?

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

NEW MASS HOUSING PRODUCTION IN WEST SIBERIA

Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by M. Anurov: "Settlements for Trailblazers"]

[Text] USSR Gosstroy has recommended for mass production buildings made of wood box units, the design of which was developed at the State Institute for the Planning of Enterprises of the Wood Processing Industry (Giprolesprom) of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

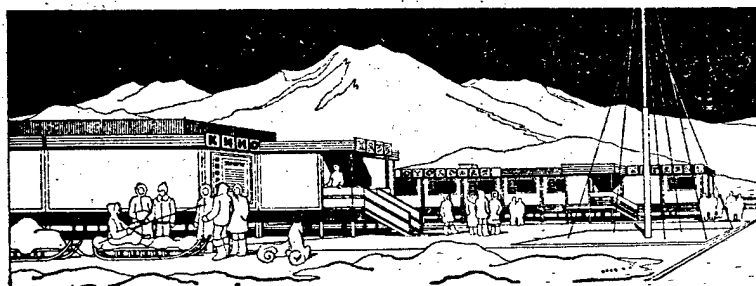
"Hundreds of thousands of people of our country have so-called mobile occupations," B. Vasil'yev, director of the Giprolesprom, relates. "Those, for example, who are developing Western Siberia, are building the Baykal-Amur Railway Line, are laying the transcontinental main gas line."

Mobile architecture is also required for the organization of the life and way of life of these people. What is incorporated in this concept? An orientation toward the building of settlements which are capable, when required, of being quickly taken down and moved to another place. But in this case an entire set of modern conveniences should be made available to the people who work far from real cities. The buildings of mobile architecture should be designed so that they would be convenient for quick assembly and dismantling and would be transportable. For the route of these building may pass initially, for example, over a railroad, then over a river or winter road, while helicopters will deliver them to their destination.

Houses and social facilities made of wood box units of the container type meet all these requirements. The Giprolesprom also specializes in their elaboration. Model plans of an entire set of building of block-container design have been developed here. These are first of all apartment houses with one-, two- and three-story apartments, as well as dormitories designed for 6, 12, 25, 25 and 50 people. Public buildings make up a special group. Food and industrial goods stores, the dining room with a bakery, the club, the combined personal service workshop, the laundry and the sauna belong here.

"All these buildings are made up of the same building units--block-containers," M. Gurari, chief architect of the Giprolesprom, relates. "The dimensions of each such element are 3X6X2.8 m, while the weight does not exceed 4 tons. The arrangement of the block-containers makes it possible to obtain buildings of various

types. Thus, a one-room residence is assembled by means of two building units, five blocks are required for a personal service workshop, 12 box units are used for a dining room."



In the drawing: this is how the designers of the Giprolesprom imagine the arctic special project settlement, which has been built from wood box units. Drawing by architect I. Pavlova.

Moreover, M. Gurari adds, each block has its own purpose. For example, there is the block which is a living room, as well as the block which is the entrance hall with the kitchen, bathroom and shower, the block which is a production area. The radiators, basins, mounted and built-in shelves, the wiring, electric appliances and other conveniences and, in public buildings, the machine tools and machines are installed within each box unit at the manufacturing plant. The walls of the living rooms are hung with wallpaper, linoleum is layed on the floors. At the site of the assembly of the buildings the plumbing fixtures, the electrical and other equipment are connected into a common system.

The buildings are erected quickly. For example, a brigade of assemblers consisting of three people with the use of a truck-mounted crane assembles a one-apartment three-room residence from box units in 1.5 workdays.

However, do the quite thin wood panels of the walls, ceilings and floors, of which the blocks consist, reliably protect against the -50° temperatures and icy winds which are not uncommon in the inclement latitudes?

"The question is natural," B. Vasil'yev notes. "The panels have been insulated by means of polymeric insulation. As the experience of operating our buildings has shown, they retain heat not in the least worse than stone block houses."

Where are mobile buildings of wood block design being produced today and to what extent is the need for them being met?

"Our ministry, and first of all the Vyatskiye Polyany Association in Kirov Oblast, accounts for the bulk of the production," Boris Aleksandrovich replies. "The enterprises of the Ministry of Transport Construction are also producing such buildings on the basis of wood box units. Incidentally, this product is also among the models recommended by Gosstroy for mass assimilation. However, the volume of

production of block-containers obviously lags behind the need for them. It should be increased vigorously."

Not last of all, let us add, by the changeover of existing house building plants to the output of this advanced and economical product.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER MAINTENANCE OF HOUSING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Long Life for Houses"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and persistently pursuing the policy of the creation of the most favorable housing conditions for the population of the country. In the past 12 years alone about 25.5 million apartments have been built. The available housing has reached nearly 3.8 billion m² of total space. The proper use and the lengthening of the life of this housing are of enormous importance in the solution of the housing problem. In the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures on the Assurance of the Fulfillment of the Plans of the Construction of Apartment Houses and Social Facilities," an urgent task is posed: to implement additional measures for the improvement of the preservation of available housing and the increase of the quality of its capital repair.

Now more than 5 billion rubles are being allocated annually for the maintenance and repair of apartment houses. In a number of cities--Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallinn and others--the maintenance of buildings has improved, mechanization and automation are being actively introduced. However, as a whole the state of the operation of available housing and its repair and the level of service of the population still do not meet the present requirements. The assets allocated for the capital repair of housing are systematically not being assimilated. Last year one-fifth of these allocations remained unused. At the same time the plan on repair was not fulfilled in Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and a number of other republics. In many cities and settlements the quality of the work is low, while its period is being drawn out intolerably.

The situation with the repair of available departmental housing is especially bad. Last year the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction upset the fulfillment of the plans. This is explained first of all by the fact that such an important matter fell from the view of the executives of a number of ministries and was practically allowed to take its course. Moreover, at industrial enterprises they frequently regard this work as something secondary and optional. Such a situation must not be further tolerated. The executives of ministries, departments, associations and combines should bear just as strict a responsibility for the nonfulfillment of the assignments of the repair of houses as for the nonfulfillment of any other paragraph of the state plan.

The dispersal of available housing, the fact that it belongs to various owners, is hindering the matter. The operation of departmental houses is considerably more expensive, while the quality of their maintenance is considerably lower than that of the buildings belonging to the local soviets of people's deputies. It is necessary to expedite the transfer to the soviets of the housing of ministries, enterprises and organizations, first of all those for which this housing is little, while the possibilities for successful operation are limited.

In the mail of PRAVDA there are many letters with reprimands for the service of the population, the unsatisfactory operation of houses and the improvement of streets and courtyards. Astrakhan resident A. Kononets laments the delay of the filling of the orders of the tenants of the houses of Housing Operation Administration No 3 along Mayakovskiy Street. Signals that the fitters and electricians are performing repairs negligently and are inconsiderate of the needs of tenants, have come from Voronezh and Mogilev. The ministries of housing and municipal services should increase the attention to questions of the operation of houses, should engage in the development of the production base and should achieve the tightening up of labor and technological discipline at all housing enterprises and a high quality of service of the population. The reorganization of the management of the housing system must be carried out after careful preparation.

Unsatisfactory material and technical supply remains one of the main causes of the nonfulfillment of the plans of the capital repair of housing and the shortcomings in its maintenance. Housing repair enterprises are receiving considerably fewer material resources than is envisaged by the norms approved by USSR Gosstroy and USSR Gosplan. The shortage of water and gas mains, radiators, slate shingles, glazed earthenware plumbing fixtures, various faucets and mixing faucets is being keenly felt. Given all the difficulty with the production of such items USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstrib should take effective steps in order to increase the supply of housing organizations and repair and construction organizations with everything necessary for the maintenance of houses. At the same time local resources should be used more actively, by setting up the production of a portion of the items and tools at industrial enterprises.

The leading role in the campaign for the further improvement of the maintenance of available housing and the lengthening of its life belongs to the local soviets of people's deputies. Positive experience in this matter has been gained in Penza, Odessa, Novosibirsk, Yaroslavl and other cities. The executive committees of the local soviets should increase the demandingness on the managers of housing operation organizations and repair and construction organizations and should strive for the fulfillment of the plans of the restoration and renovation of buildings and the introduction of advanced forms of their maintenance and the service of tenants.

The extensive enlistment of the public and the residents of cities and settlements in taking care of houses is of great benefit. Thus, the population and workers of the housing system of a number of rayons of Moscow have actively joined in the movement for the acceptance of buildings for socialist preservation. The tenants of the houses are obligated to carry out on their own the upkeep of their apartments, to use electric power, heat and water economically, to keep track of the stairwells and entrances and to put the courtyards in good order. While the workers of the housing operation organizations should supply the population with all the necessary materials and perform in good time and with good quality the

operations which are called for by the technology of the maintenance of housing. The extensive dissemination of such initiatives will have a beneficial effect on the state and the lengthening of the life of houses.

The party committees are called upon to ensure by purposeful organizing work and the increase of control and the demandingness on personnel the fulfillment of the assignments on the repair of available housing and the improvement of its maintenance. The educational work among the workers of the sector should be stepped up, the effectiveness of socialist competition should be increased.

The timely repair of housing and its exemplary maintenance are an integral part of the extensive socioeconomic program which was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Its accomplishment will make it possible to achieve the further increase of the well-being of the Soviet people. It is the duty of everyone who ensures the preservation of our houses to make their contribution to this noble cause.

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CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

INTERBRANCH EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION IN EAST SIBERIA ENCOURAGED

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 3, Mar 83 pp 39-41

[Article by V. Lebedev, senior engineer of the Department for the Monitoring of Deliveries of the East Siberian Main Territorial Administration of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Irkutsk): "A Modern Basis for Intersectorial Production"]

[Text] The reliability of the supply of the national economy with highly productive machines and equipment in many ways depends on the level of the production of blanks, their quality and the timeliness of deliveries. At the enterprises of the East Siberian Region tens of thousands of iron, steel and nonferrous castings, forge pieces and stampings are produced annually. Of them about 60 percent are used locally for the output of products of machine building and metalworking, as well as for repair and operating needs. The remainder is supplied to consumers in accordance with the plans of intrasectorial and intersectorial cooperation, and nearly half is transported to the western oblasts of the country. At the same time our enterprises receive approximately the same amount of blanks from other economic regions.

The analysis of the structure of these crosshauls shows that great reserves of the decrease of inefficient long-distance freight flows exist here. However, their realization is encountering serious difficulties. The point is that at the enterprises of Eastern Siberia the material and technical base of billet works is extremely weak.

At present industry of the region produces mining, ore dressing, metallurgical and technological equipment, machine tools and woodworking machines, automation equipment, control stations, petroleum equipment, pumps, electric motors, hydraulic giants, assemblies and parts of machines. In the immediate future our region should occupy one of the leading places in the total volume of production of the products of machine building and metalworking. This, undoubtedly, requires a significant increase of the output of blanks, including for general machine building use.

Meanwhile the assignments of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the ministries on the production of castings, forge pieces and stampings are not being fulfilled. Many enterprises of the region annually do not cope with the plan of deliveries of blanks and on intrasectorial cooperation. Among them are

the Machinery and Repair Plant of the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association, the Chermkhovo Mining Equipment Repair Plant, the Usolye Plant of Mining Equipment, the Bratsk Plant of Plumbing Fixtures and Electrical Wiring Items and others. The main reasons for this are the intraplant organizational and technical shortcomings, the considerable irregularities in the supply of raw materials and materials, as well as the failure to staff the foundries with manpower. The latter is being felt especially keenly at the Ulan-Ude Locomotive and Car Repair Plant, the Irkutsk Plant of Heavy Machine Building imeni Kuybyshev and the Usolye Plant of Mining Equipment. Consequently, the level of the organization of production must be increased, measures of a social order must be implemented, the appropriate working conditions must be created and labor productivity must be tightened up.

At the same time there are problems which require the attention of planning organs and the appropriate ministries. The point is that the condition of the blanking shops at many enterprises does not meet the present requirements. The majority of them in their development have lagged greatly behind the other subdivisions and are checking the increase of the output of machine building products.

Today mainly the shops and sections, which have negligible capacities, are engaging in the production of castings, forge pieces and stampings. For example, at 13 enterprises the average annual volume comes to only 2,630 tons. The equipment of many shops is obsolete and worn out, is frequently idle and is very difficult to repair. The small size of the areas and the lack of specialized machines make it necessary to produce castings by a primitive method and on a low technical basis. As a result there is no opportunity to increase the level of intersectorial cooperation by the decrease of the amounts of intrasectorial cooperation and to place additional orders in order to decrease the bringing in of semimanufactures from other regions.

The inadequate capacity of the foundries and their low technical equipment are having the result that some suppliers refuse to produce more complicated castings. For example, the Irkutsk Plant of Heavy Machine Building imeni Kuybyshev does not accept orders for the production of frames and carriages of milling machines. Therefore the Irkutsk Machine Tool Building Plant is forced to bring in a large quantity of these products from Novosibirsk and even Vilnius.

Due to the lack of idle capacities the foundries and other blanking shops are overloaded with intrasectorial orders and evade in every way deliveries of products in accordance with intersectorial cooperation. For example, last year, in spite of the repeated reminders of our main administration, the machinery and repair plant of the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex, the Bratsk Plant of Plumbing Fixtures and Electrical Wiring Items and the Ulan-Ude Elektromashina Plant for a long time did not conclude agreements on cooperation.

The production of castings is often confined to the inadequate capacity of the cupolas and electric furnaces which have been installed at enterprises. Thus, in 1981 the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, in order not to transport 5 tons of bronze alloy from Donetsk Oblast to the Irkutsk Plant imeni Kuybyshev, asked the administration to place the order in our economic region. However, we were not able to do this, since the five largest enterprises, to which we turned, responded with a refusal due to the lack of the necessary smelting equipment.

The inadequate rate of the updating of equipment is adversely affecting the fulfillment of the plan of shipments of products under subcontracting arrangements. At the Usolye Plant of Mining Equipment, the machinery and repair plant of the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association and the Ulan-Ude Locomotive and Car Repair Plant, for example, 40-45 percent of the equipment has been operating a long time without replacement. With each year it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain it in normal operating condition, repair work is more expensive.

It is possible to be convinced from the following examples, how serious a situation has formed in the region with blanking capacities. At two of the three enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building the foundries are in a breakdown state. For this reason the Irkutsk Plant of Heavy Machine Building imeni Kuybyshev last year refused deliveries of steel castings. The situation is also no better at several plants of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. The question of shutting down the foundry of the Bratsk Plant of Plumbing Fixtures and Electrical Wiring Items was raised for the violation of the elementary norms of labor safety techniques. The foundry of the Angarsk Plant of Auxiliary Boiler Equipment and Pipelines due to the low technical level of production can produce only the simplest castings.

The machinery and repair plant of the Bratsk Timber Industry Complex of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry has extremely limited possibilities. The capacity of its foundry is designed for serving the first section of the complex. The construction of a new foundry was envisaged for the second section, which has already been in operation for a long time. However, so far it does not exist. Meanwhile the need for spare parts for maintaining the equipment has increased greatly. The Alzamay Machinery and Repair Plant of the same ministry is coping poorly with the orders of the logging and wood processing enterprises, which supply timber and lumber in large quantities to the treeless regions of the country.

In the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry the main supplier of blanks is the Chermkhovo Mining Equipment Repair Plant. However, it is greatly overburdened with the production of spare parts for the excavators which operate in the coal pits.

The Usolye Plant of Mining Equipment of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is producing technological equipment and automation equipment for aluminum plants and mining machinery for the enterprises of the extractive industry, the need for which is increasing rapidly. Therefore the placement here of additional orders for the production of metal castings, forge pieces and stampings will lead only to the overloading of the enterprise. Its blanking shops, which were built during the first postwar years and since that time have not undergone modernization, as it is are not coping with the plan assignments.

At the Ulan-Ude Elektromashina Plant the foundry is not meeting the needs even of its own enterprise. The situation is also approximately the same at the Ulan-Ude Locomotive and Car Repair Plant of the Ministry of Railways. In 1981 the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply due to the inadequacy of the capacities was forced to eliminate from the plan of this enterprise a significant amount of steel castings. The Angarsk Machinery and Repair Plant of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Metallurgical Plant of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and

the Darasun Plant of Mining Equipment of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building do not have idle capacities.

Such is the state of the foundries at the enterprises which produce blanks. If the appropriate steps on their renovation and expansion, as well as on the construction of new production capacities are not taken, during the next 5-year period the situation will become even more complicated. However, for the present nothing serious is being done at the mentioned enterprises. The majority of plants do not yet have the documentation for the construction of new shops or the renovation of the old ones, and wherever it is available, there is no financing.

All this is explained by the fact that some ministries and managers of enterprises are not devoting adequate attention to the development of blanking shops and the creation at them of the proper working conditions. As a result during the last 15 years the proportion of the capital investments being allocated for the development of such shops has decreased significantly.

It is well known that during the 11th Five-Year Plan the output of products of machine building and metalworking should increased by 1.4-fold. In the regions of Eastern Siberia a greater increase is anticipated than on the average for the country. In order to ensure this, it is necessary to have a highly developed material and technical base of the founding and the forging and pressing facilities, which is furnished with specialized machines and equipment which ensure a modern technological process, the sharp decrease of manual labor and the increase of the output per worker.

In the East Siberian Economic Region the urgent need has arisen for "the bringing up of the rear services," that is, the increase of the production engineering potential of founding and the retooling of many sections of the forging and pressing and the stamping facilities. This measure along with others will make it possible to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Of course, at each enterprise the internal reserves should be utilized more thoroughly. However, it is impossible to ensure the output of blanks in the required amounts without considerable capital expenditures. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to draw up a comprehensive goal program of the creation in Eastern Siberia of a highly specialized industry for the production of products for general machine building use, having envisaged the construction of plants which are capable of producing annually 75,000 tons of iron castings and 40,000-45,000 tons of steel casting, and in the future 50,000 tons of forge pieces and stampings.

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PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVINGS

KAZAKH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS CHRONICLED

Moscow DEN'GI I KREDIT in Russian No 3, Mar 83 pp 71-75

[Article by M. D. Dzholdasbekov, chief, Kazakh Republic Main Administration of Gostrudsberkass [State Workers' Saving Bank]: "Kazakhstan's Savings Banks"]

[Excerpts] Kazakhstan's first savings bank was opened on 30 July 1923. In 1927, the republic already had 335 savings banks, 219 of which were located in rural areas. A republic savings bank organized in April 1929 began supervising the activity of all savings banks in Kazakhstan. The network of savings banks developed at an even more rapid pace in subsequent years. Special attention was devoted to opening savings banks directly in plants, factories and communication institutions, on kolkhozes and in rural Soviets with the aim of encouraging a greater number of blue collar, white collar and kolkhoz workers to become depositors.

The organizational restructuring of the republic's savings banks with due regard to the existing administrative territorial division was completed in 1931. Central savings banks were established in all rayon centers in the republic thereby significantly improving the management of the activity of lower level savings banks and strengthening the role of local organs of power and the public in the development of savings banks. The Kazakh SSR Republic Main Administration of Savings Banks and State Credit and oblast administrations were formed in 1932.

Commissions for promoting savings banks and state credit were established at enterprises, in institutions and organizations for the purpose of securing the further development of savings banks and improving service of the population starting in 1932. The commissions conducted large-scale programs among the working people explaining the various services offered by savings banks, the reliability and advantageousness of keeping the population's uncommitted cash in savings banks.

The formation of large sovkhoses, industrial and other enterprises, new regions and cities in the republic and the development of their economy demanded the expansion of the network primarily through the organization of professionally staffed savings banks and the curtailment of savings bank offices. Today a broad network of savings banks has been created in each oblast and rayon.

The activity of USSR State Workers' Savings Banks in Kazakhstan is directed by the Kazakh Republic Main Administration, 19 oblast administrations and the Alma-Ata City Administration of Gostrudsberkass.

Republic Gostrudsberkass institutions occupy well-equipped premises that meet the modern demands of credit institutions and the population service sphere. The improvement of working conditions of savings bank personnel is the result of the concrete concern of party and Soviet organs. In the last 6 years alone, 848 business premises were built on the basis of local funding and centralized capital investments allocated by the Administration of USSR Gostrudsberkass.

The republic's party and Soviet organs are providing inestimable assistance in strengthening the material-technical base of savings banks, in the development of savings banks, in improving the quality of service of the population, and in raising the role and authority of savings banks in the population service sphere.

One of the basic functions of savings banks has been and continues to be to encourage the population to deposit its uncommitted cash in the banks. The State Workers' Savings Banks, by discharging this function, have promoted the further strengthening of the monetary system, have increased the purchasing power of the ruble, and have increased credit resources that are channeled into the development of the economy, science and culture. Cash on deposit in republic savings banks presently comprises 6.4 billion rubles compared with less than 15 million rubles in 1940.

A considerable percentage of the population's savings bank deposits is made in noncash form and the sum of noncash deposits is constantly growing. While noncash deposits amounted to 728 million rubles in 1975, in 1982 they amounted to 1,893 million rubles. Approximately two million of the republic's population uses this form of deposit. The Kazakh SSR occupies third place in the nation with regard to the level of development of noncash transactions and fourth place in total deposits.

The growth of noncash deposits is promoted by the introduction of such a service as the payment of wages through savings banks. At the present time, 1700 republic savings banks receive the payroll for 535,000 blue and white collar workers. The share of blue and white collar workers receiving their pay through savings banks in the total work force in the national economy is 23.5 percent in Karaganda Oblast, 15.4 percent in Pavlodar Oblast, 11.1 percent in Dzhezkazgan Oblast and 10.0 percent in East Kazakhstan Oblast. With the institution of the procedure for paying wages through savings banks, there is usually an increase in the working people's savings. Thus the money on deposit in the accounts of 58 drivers affiliated with the Semiozernoye Automotive Enterprise in Kustanai Oblast increased by 15.5 percent during 1981; the money on deposit in the accounts of 110 collective farmers on the Kolkhoz im. Lenin in Alma-Ata Oblast increased by 11.5 percent.

With each passing year, there is an increase in the volume of work of savings banks in connection with the growth of operations related to the receipt of payments from the population for apartment rent, electricity, telephone, gas, heating, water, sewerage, and radio. In 1981, savings banks completed 48.7 million operations pertaining to the receipt of these payments from the population, which comprise more than 34 percent of all operations performed by the savings banks.

Starting in 1972, republic savings banks have received cash proceeds from trade and service enterprises and have granted cash sums to enterprises, organizations and institutions with a small payroll requirement and to defray miscellaneous costs and since 1974 have provided cash service to rural enterprises and organizations.

Savings banks receiving tax and insurance payments from the population actively promote the formation and distribution of the revenues of the republic State Budget.

Well organized mass explanatory, advertising and informational work has been and continues to be one of the most important conditions to the realization of the objectives confronting the republic Gostrudsbetskass. For optimal organization of work to popularize savings bank services among the population in 1981, collectives of the Kazakh Republic and North Kazakhstan Oblast Administration and central savings banks in the Il'ichevskiy Rayon of Pavlodar Oblast and Talgarskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast were awarded Honor Certificates of the Board of USSR Gostrudsbetskass and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of State Institution Workers.

In 1981, a major effort was launched to convert the republic's savings banks to a piece rate-bonus wage system and routine involving the division of the working day into two parts with at least a 2-hour break which makes it possible to organize better service for the population and to increase the material incentive of savings bank personnel. The effort continues today.

The Republic Main Administration and its local institutions are carrying out important work on floating state loan bonds among the population, are administering the Kazakh SSR cash and merchandise lottery and are coordinating it with the republic's financial organs.

Gosbank institutions in the republic render concrete practical assistance in providing cash service to the population, enterprises and institutions; in encouraging the population to make savings bank deposits; in repairing and maintaining computer equipment; and in providing savings banks with cash reserves.

On 9 September 1982, the Board of the Kazakh Republic Office of Gosbank examined the state of the effort of republic savings banks to encourage the population to deposit money in savings banks. The Republic Main Administration of Gostrudsbetskass sent orders to its institutions on the adoption of measures to raise the level of planning, economic and organizational work which will unquestionably facilitate the implementation of recommendations of the Board of the Kazakh Republic Office of Gosbank.

The volume of operations performed by republic savings banks in receiving and paying out deposits, in selling and buying state loan bonds and in receiving payments from the population is increasing each year and would be unthinkable without the use of computers.

All republic central savings banks have mechanized the verification of the arithmetic in deposit documents and financial accounting operations and the compilation of interim and summary balances. The level of mechanization of accounting and cash operations of savings banks in East Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Pavlodar Oblasts and Alma-Ata is very high. The collective of savings banks in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon of Karaganda, headed by N. I. Chekunkova, manager of Central Savings Bank No 7438, and Chief Bookkeeper I. I. Korzh, is one of the best collectives in the republic which has achieved positive results in the comprehensive mechanization of accounting and cash operations. Savings banks use "Iskra-23," "Askota-170/25" and "Askota-1330" bookkeeping machines to perform deposit operations. One checker using an "Iskra-23" can average 335 operations a shift. P. V. Vibe, senior checker in skill group 4 at Savings Bank No 7438/0103, achieved high labor productivity in crediting sums to personal accounts, performing up to 500 operations a day using a small "Askota-1330" automatic bookkeeping machine.

Republic Gostrudsbekass institutions have a clear understanding of the significance of accounting and monitoring the integrity of state funds and accordingly carry out measures to improve the organization of accounting operations and to raise the level of monitoring and auditing work.

The effort to develop the savings program and to serve the population can unquestionably be successful only if there is concrete and purposeful work with cadres, only with the implementation of a broad spectrum of measures to promote the ideological, political and professional growth of people and to the development of initiative, competition and creativity. Special attention is devoted to reducing turnover among cadres, to upgrading their professional knowledge, to the creation of stable labor collectives.

Cashiers are being trained in vocational and technical training schools in eight republic cities. Our task is to organize production practice on a high level for cashier trainees in savings banks, to place them in jobs and to provide them with good housing, cultural and general living conditions. This is an important direction in the training of specialists for our system.

Attention is devoted to the development of the mentorship movement. The republic Gostrudsbekass system presently numbers 1368 mentors to whom more than 2300 young workers have been assigned. In the second half of 1981, the Kazakh Republic Main Administration of Gostrudsbekass and the republic committee of the Trade Union of State Institution Workers organized and conducted interoblast rally-seminars of mentors and young workers who have given a good account of themselves in practical work and public life in Kustanay, Alma-Ata and Ust'-Kamenogorsk. It was noted that the mentoring of young workers has a fruitful impact on improving the quality of the work and on the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

The effort to develop the mentorship movement is also doing much to promote and strengthen discipline among youth and to raise the level of general and professional knowledge. Many of the mentored youth who lacked special education have enrolled in VUZ's. Thus, A. V. Lebedeva, a young specialist who completed the Karaganda Credit Accounting Technikum, started working as a bookkeeper at Central Savings Bank No 108 in Semipalatinsk. She was assigned to an experienced mentor -- V. D. Chernysheva, chief bookkeeper at the Central Savings Bank, who has worked in the savings bank system since 1954. Young specialist A. V. Lebedeva is very grateful to her mentor for her sensitivity, responsiveness and practical assistance in helping her to understand the savings bank system. She was recently promoted to the position of senior bookkeeper. In addition to working, she is also attending Karaganda State University.

The best mentors receive moral and material rewards. In 1981, 45 mentors were awarded valuable gifts; 100 mentors were awarded Honor Certificates of the Republic Main Administration of USSR Gostrudsbekass and the republic committee of the Trade Union of State Institution Workers; 21 mentors received Honor Certificates of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan.

In the republic's Gostrudsbekass system, there are very many highly skilled specialists who are worthy of attention and praise. We should like to tell of some of them.

Personnel of Alma-Ata and republic savings banks treat Madina Nurullova Nizimbetova with respect; they love and cherish her as a specialist who is knowledgeable about savings banks and as a good and responsive person. Madina Nurullova has worked almost a half-century in the Gostrudsbekass system. During 27 of these years, she has managed savings banks in the Frunze Rayon of Alma-Ata. In the last 25 years, the number of savings banks in this rayon increased from 9 to 22, the number of depositors increased from 35,000 to 115,800 and total savings increased from 8.97 to 132.8 million rubles. Rayon savings banks are well outfitted with modern furniture and are equipped with new automatic bookkeeping machines, adding machines and cash registers that make it possible to perform all operations quickly and at a high level. M. N. Nizimbetova's work is evaluated appropriately. She has been awarded two "For Labor Valor" medals, a certificate of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, the "Outstanding Gosbank Worker" badge, certificates of the Kazakh Republic Main Administration of Gostrudsbekass and the republic committee of the Trade Union of State Institution workers and cash bonuses. Madina Nurullova has been a member of the CPSU for more than 30 years; she has repeatedly been elected a deputy to the Frunze Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and a member of the Frunze Rayon Party Committee.

She makes high demands on herself and others. She is always highly principled in examining and deciding issues. She willingly conveys her rich experience and knowledge to all personnel and especially to young specialists. She helps youth to learn about savings banks and always displays concern for their welfare. She is youth's best mentor.

The name of Nurush Tusupbekovich Tusupbekov, chief of the Tselinograd Oblast Administration of Gostrudsbekass, has been entered in the republic Book of Labor Glory of Personnel of USSR Gostrudsbekass Institutions in Kazakhstan. He has worked in the Gostrudsbekass system 33 years. He rose from a rank and file auditor to an oblast manager. He is a major organizer in the republic Gostrudsbekass system and is a highly qualified specialist. He always takes an active part in the implementation of organizational measures aimed at the development of savings banks and at improving savings bank services to the population. Orders and medals for peacetime work were added to the medals he received in recognition of his combat service in the Great Patriotic War. He was also awarded the "Outstanding Gosbank Worker" badge and Honor Certificates of the Board of USSR Gosbank and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of State Institution Workers. For long and fruitful work and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of USSR Gostrudsbekass, he was awarded an Honor Certificate of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

Our republic devotes much attention to the organization of socialist competition since it determines the success of a venture, is an invariable means of educating the new man and contributes to his political and moral improvement.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, under the 11th Five-Year Plan the USSR Gostrudsbekass system will have to secure the further development of savings banks, to improve the forms of saving bank service to the population and to introduce and utilize computers actively. The realization of these objectives requires that all savings bank personnel be highly organized, highly disciplined and harmonious in their work, that cadres show a higher degree of responsibility for their assigned task.

The further development of savings banks has been and continues to be a most important task. This means that great significance must always be attached to attracting the working people's disposable income to savings account deposits inter alia by floating the freely circulating loan among the population of various oblasts. Accordingly, republic Gostrudsbekass institutions must improve economic work, the basic content of which is the detailed study of socioeconomic processes and factors influencing the formation of the population's savings and the elaboration of concrete and purposeful measures promoting the fulfillment of plans for attracting the population's funds and targets for noncash transactions of working people through savings banks.

The improvement of service to the population is the basic direction in the work of Gostrudsbekass under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. This objective can be achieved through the correct and most rational siting of savings banks with regard to the growth of future prospects for attracting the population's funds and for increasing the volume of their work. Republic Gostrudsbekass institutions have consolidated and are continuing to consolidate small, unprofitable banks and to open large banks on the basis of them that would make it possible to create conditions for the broad introduction of computer technology, for raising the productivity and improving the quality of work, and for promoting the interchangeability of personnel.

We should pay more attention to improving the work routine of savings banks so that the business hours of the savings banks would coincide as closely as possible with the interests of most of the working people.

In the interest of increasing labor productivity and making rational use of labor resources in republic savings banks that have a considerable volume of work, the piece rate-bonus system of wages should be introduced on a broader scale.

Given the further development of savings banks and the expansion of their functions, the improvement of cash operations, accounting and monitoring based on the effective use of computers acquires major importance. In this regard, republic Gostrudsberkass institutions must strive to bring about significant improvement in the quality of cash operations, to improve and simplify the procedure for performing savings bank operations, to continue the effort to improve the methodology and organization of accounting in administrations and central savings banks, and to increase their effectiveness in monitoring the integrity of state funds, and to strengthen accounting and payment discipline.

With the participation of republic Gosbank institutions, measures to improve the technical maintenance of computers will be implemented. We must explore the possibility of enlisting the aid of organizations and repair enterprises of ministries and departments in the maintenance and repairing of computers.

The development of savings banks and noncash transactions requires the expansion and significant improvement of information about services and operations performed by savings banks. It is also essential to make wide use of the press, radio and television; to show advertising films on a regular basis; to organize question and answer evenings; and to conduct discussions and present reports in labor collectives.

All this requires the improvement of forms and methods of mass explanatory work among the population. This means that it is necessary to restructure the work of commissions for the promotion of savings banks, which in many cases operate formally at enterprises, in institutions and in organizations.

The realization of savings bank objectives stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan CP Congress requires that Gostrudsberkass institutions further improve work with cadres, instill bank personnel with a feeling of responsibility for their assigned work, with communist convictions, with a deep mastery of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and that they work continuously to raise the level of their political maturity and professional knowledge.

There must be a more concrete effort to raise the level of staffing of important positions with specialists, attention must be focused on the problem of attracting savings bank personnel to correspondence studies and on creating the necessary conditions for their successful studies.

In recent years, there has been an increase in admissions and a large number of specialists has been trained in the Alma-Ata and Karaganda credit accounting technicums and the training of cashiers commenced at

vocational and technical training schools, which radically improves the qualitative composition of cadres. Many oblast administrations, especially the Aktyubinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Kokchetav, Guryev, Chimkent, Mangyshlak, Semipalitinsk, North Kazakhstan, and Uralsk Oblast administrations, will have to give more careful thought to providing young specialists with housing, to establishing base-type savings banks where trainees of technicums and vocational-technical training schools will receive on-the-job training to upgrade their knowledge.

We must improve the organization and increase the effectiveness of social competition and orient it toward meeting and surpassing plans and targets, toward promoting high quality work, and toward increasing labor productivity; and must develop competitiveness, comradely cooperation and mutual aid in work. This will in large measure determine the development of savings banks and service to the population in each rayon and oblast.

Personnel of the republic's Gostrudsbetsk institutions are fully resolved to work still better and to make their worthy contribution to the development of Soviet Kazakhstan's economy.

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